

GENERAL REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS (ANIMALS)

1. Life span of crocodile is
 - (a) 20 years
 - (b) 60 years
 - (c) 40 years
 - (d) 60 months
2. Choose the incorrect statement
 - (a) A living organism can be sure that there is another individual of its kind to take its place when it dies
 - (b) Reproduction is one of the most characteristic feature of living organisms
 - (c) All individuals are mortal including all single celled organism
 - (d) Life expectancy is based on average life span
3. Read the following statement
 - A. Smaller organisms have shorter life span and larger organisms have longer life span.
 - B. Maximum life span is the characteristic of the species.
 - (a) A is correct
 - (b) B is correct
 - (c) A & B are incorrect
 - (d) A & B are correct
4. One of the most fundamental characteristics of life is:
 - (a) growth
 - (b) movement
 - (c) reproduction
 - (d) fragmentation
5. Asexual reproduction results in:
 - (a) rapid increase in number
 - (b) little genetic variability
 - (c) production of clones
 - (d) all of these
6. Asexual reproduction takes place by:
 - (a) budding
 - (b) binary fission
 - (c) spore formation
 - (d) all of these
7. Binary fission occurs in:
 - (a) Amoeba
 - (b) Euglena
 - (c) Planaria
 - (d) All of these
8. Binary fission is a form of:
 - (a) asexual reproduction
 - (b) sexual reproduction
 - (c) both of these
 - (d) none of these
9. Transverse binary fission occurs in:
 - (a) *Hydra*
 - (b) *Euglena*
 - (c) *Paramecium*
 - (d) *Amoeba*

10. Which of the following animals is having longitudinal binary fission?
- (a) Hydra
 - (b) Euglena
 - (c) Planaria
 - (d) Plasmodium
 - (e) Paramecium
11. Multiple fission occurs in:
- (a) Hydra
 - (b) Planaria
 - (c) Plasmodium
 - (d) All of these
12. Which one of the following is concerned with asexual reproduction?
- (a) Buds
 - (b) Gonads
 - (c) Zygotes
 - (d) Gametes
13. *Hydra* reproduces by budding. This is an example of:
- (a) parthenocarpy
 - (b) regeneration
 - (c) asexual reproduction
 - (d) sexual reproduction
14. Choose a disadvantage w.r.t. asexual reproduction
- (a) It is uniparental
 - (b) Young ones are exact replica of their parent
 - (c) Simpler than sexual reproduction
 - (d) There is no mixing of genetic material
15. Clones are
- (a) Only genetically similar to their parent
 - (b) Only morphologically similar to their parent
 - (c) Formed during asexual and sexual reproduction
 - (d) Genetically and morphologically similar to their parent
16. Which of the following can show somatogenic reproduction?
- (a) Paramecium
 - (b) Amoeba
 - (c) Hydra
 - (d) All of these
17. The end of juvenile phase marks the beginning of
- (a) Vegetative phase
 - (b) Reproductive phase
 - (c) Senescence
 - (d) Ageing
18. All of the following are pre-fertilisation events except
- (a) Spermatogenesis
 - (b) Oogenesis
 - (c) Gametes transfer
 - (d) Embryogenesis
19. External syngamy occurs in case of
- (a) Reptiles
 - (b) Birds
 - (c) Mammals
 - (d) Bony fishes

20. Syngamy means
(a) Fusion of gametes
(b) Fusion of cytoplasm
(c) Fusion of two similar spores
(d) Fusion of two dissimilar spores
21. Maximum life span of dog in years is
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 20
22. Hermaphrodite animal in
(a) Spider (b) Honey bee
(c) Ascaris (d) Leech
23. The mode of asexual reproduction in Euglena is
(a) Transverse binary fission
(b) Irregular binary fission
(c) Multiple fission
(d) Longitudinal binary fission
24. Regarding fertilization which among the following statements is incorrect?
(a) It restores diploid condition in the zygote
(b) It activates egg both physiologically and metabolically
(c) Paternal and maternal sets contribute to the diploid number without causing any variation
(d) It determines the sex of the offspring
25. Why is asexual reproduction sometimes disadvantageous?
(a) It allows sedentary animals to produce offspring without mates
(b) It allows animals to produce many offspring quickly
(c) It saves time and energy of gamete formation
(d) It produces genetically uniform population
26. Sexual reproduction leads to:
(a) euploidy
(b) polyploidy
(c) aneuploidy
(d) genetic recombination
27. A species in which the individual possesses both male and female reproductive systems is termed:
(a) diploid
(b) dioecious
(c) hermaphroditic
(d) parthenogenetic
28. Gonads are derived from:
(a) ectoderm
(b) mesoderm
(c) endoderm
(d) none of these
29. Germinal epithelium is:
(a) cuboidal
(b) sensory
(c) columnar
(d) squamous
30. Fusion of gametes is termed:
(a) hemixis
(b) syngamy
(c) cytogamy
(d) karyogamy

31. Fusion of two dissimilar gametes is known as:
- (a) allogamy
 - (b) autogamy
 - (c) anisogamy
 - (d) paedogenesis
32. In oogamy, fertilization involves:
- (a) a large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete
 - (b) a large motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete
 - (c) a small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete
 - (d) a large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete
33. Development of egg without fertilization is called:
- (a) oogenesis
 - (b) metagenesis
 - (c) gametogenesis
 - (d) parthenogenesis
34. Parthenogenesis is a type of:
- (a) budding
 - (b) regeneration
 - (c) sexual reproduction
 - (d) asexual reproduction
35. Natural parthenogenesis occurs in:
- (a) honeybee
 - (b) all insects
 - (c) protozoans
 - (d) earthworm
36. The type of parthenogenesis in which the male develops from unfertilized egg and the female from fertilized egg is known as:
- (a) apospory
 - (b) thelytoky
 - (c) arrhenotoky
 - (d) gycogenesis
37. Arrhenotoky is related to:
- (a) parthenogenesis
 - (b) wax formation
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
38. In honeybees, the drones are produced from:
- (a) fasting larvae
 - (b) fertilized eggs
 - (c) unfertilized eggs
 - (d) larvae fed with royal jelly
39. If an unfertilized ovum of frog is pricked with a microneedle, it will:
- (a) start dividing
 - (b) die immediately
 - (c) survive, but remain undivided
 - (d) develop into a tadpole at a faster rate
40. Why sometimes, even diploid offspring is produced through parthenogenesis?
- (a) When offspring is produced without fertilization of diploid egg cell
 - (b) When offspring is produced through fertilization of diploid egg cell
 - (c) When offspring is produced without fertilization of haploid egg cell
 - (d) When offspring is produced through fertilization of haploid egg cell